Richmond Times-Dispatch

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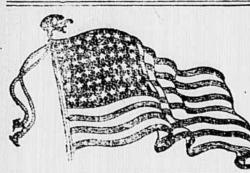
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CRSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1919.



Official statistics are published to prove that in this country we have more persons in universities. The comparison suggests the unkind thought that while the institutions of learning may furnish a constant supply of recruits for the asylums, the latter are for- gruntled and dissatisfied people, and a State bidden to reciprocate.

South Daketa, where vigitant and active citizenship and industry are the keynotes of the ruling political power, has a new law permitting the voter living half a mile or more from the polling place to vote by mail. Probably a new bond issue to provide stamps for the cochusiastic patriots will be the next miracle of sagacious legislation undertaken

One can hardly take seriously France's reported proposal to recoup its war losses by charging admission to the battlefields where the allied dead are resting. These lives were given freely to save France, and now it should not deny to the living the precious privilege of visiting the graves without money and without price. It is in very truth the most cold-blooded, heartless, revenue-producing scheme that has grown out of the world conflict.

It remains to be seen whether Gaby d'Annunzio is playing the stellar role in opera bouffe or has the leading lines in a real drama in which he has successfully defied and outwitted the great powers. Evidence accumulates in favor of the latter version. The poet-warrior has turned Fiume over to the regular troops, and France and Italy are said to be agreed that Italy shall retain permanently this coveted territory. President Wilson was the only factor that prevented the carrying out of this original program, and, with the American failure to ratify the peace treaty, there seems to remain no obstacle to Italy's fulfillment of its nationalaspiration. Thus the Republican Senate has taken D'Annunzio from the ranks of slap-stick comedians, and converted him into a real dramatic hero. .. .

In one day the public is treated to Senator Norris' bill for government ownership and operation of the railroads, and Senator Cummins' warning that if proper legislation is not enacted before the lines are turned back to their private owners, two-thirds of them will be bankrupt within thirty days. And a bewildered Republican Congress seems not to have the faintest idea how to restore order to this transportation chaos. But one fact stands out with unmistakable clearness, and that is, in the face of what the government has done, or rather failed to do, with the railroads, the American people have been cured, for a generation, at least, of any desire they may have entertained for public ownership. The stock, under Norris' nationalization plan, would be a drug on the market so far as it depended on public subscription.

Not since the execution of Edith Cavel at the hands of a Hun has Great Britain been so stirred as it is over news of the massacre of 500 and the wounding of 1,500 Indian civilians by its own troops, acting under the order of their commanding general, There seems to have been not the slightest excuse for the slaughter, and the government, realizing the enormity of the crime, has carefully kept it secret for eight months, Such a bloody secret cannot be kept indefinitely, however, and now Great Britain is seething with indignation and consternation over the affair. If press reports be true, and they have not been denied, it would seem that all the barbarians were not confined within the limits of the German empire, and Great Britain will find it, necessary to take quick and ample reparatory measures if it is not to suffer a terrible blow to its prestige in the eyes of all civilization,

According to statistics compiled by the New York Sun, strikes from last January I to the present time have cost labor \$723,-478,300 in lost wages, while industry has been penalized to the extent of \$1,-266,357,450. It estimates that the losses to the first of the coming year will total a cool billion dollars in forfeited wages and two billions lost to industry. And what has been gained? Nothing. Labor has not improved its position in a measure greater than it could have done by less truculent methods. On the contrary, the laboring organizations do not possess the public confidence they once had. Employers have been weakened through the enforced checking of their output and the whole country has suffered, for,

no settlement of any kind to guarantee that next year will not witness a repetition of this year's industrial strife. This is a rich country, but it cannot bear such a terrific strain indefinitely. Some way must be found to compel capital and labor to work together in harmony for the public good, if they cannot bring themselves into voluntary accord. Otherwise there will be disaster.

A Never-Ending Controversy

As old as the ages and as interminable as time is the conflict between the few and the many. The justice of doing what will confer the greatest good on the greatest number is not controverted in theory, but in practice human nature is selfish and the broad results of a general policy too often are sacrificed in the scramble of various groups for immediate, even if petty results.

Virginia today is witnessing another in its never-ending series of group vs. public struggles, in the division of its good roads funds. Since Virginia has been a State the group, or community idea, has, until recently, been dominant in the improvement of its roads. No one can even estimate how many millions of dollars have been literally thrown away by building short stretches of road or patching up old ones here and there, with no view to a general and comprehensive State program. The public disgust over the extravagant waste and the resultant miserable roads in recent years brought about a change of sentiment and the demand for a State system of roads became peremptory. But even in the extra session of the General Assembly which adopted the road program and provided the funds, there was a bitter recurrence of the old struggle. The isolated community road builders were successful in part, succeeding in diverting a portion of the revenues to work in the counties, but in the main the State system was adopted.

Now the Highway Commission is attempting to allocate the funds and determine the routes to be improved, and it is beleaguered by delegations from every section of the State, each one clamoring for its favored community idea. The delegations want their particular bits of road improved, no matter at what cost, and no matter whether or not those bits of road start anywhere in particular or lead anywhere. Should their coninsane asylums than in all the colleges and tentions win, it would mean the dissipation of Virginia's road funds and the elaborate program worked out by the General Assembly would vanish in thin air, leaving a disstill buried up to its neck in mud.

It had been accepted as settled that the great trunk lines would be improved first. Following the example of other States, it was taken for granted that a great highway leading from the north to the south, and another running from the east to the west would be the initial work, and that these would be rushed to completion, thereby opening up the State to the world over its improved highways, and giving its people a physical demonstration of the advantages of good roads. Any allocation of funds or change of routes that would interfere or delay that plan would tend to block the whole good roads system and delay the coming of the day when Virginia will be wholly traversable.

The most enthusiastic good roads advocates would not deprive any county or any community of its rightful share of the road funds, but they do and will continue to insist that the basic road system be completed as quickly as possible, that the subordinate roads then be linked up with the main routes, and that the Highway Commission, despite any pressure that is being or may be brought to bear on it, do not yield to any portion pf the demand for a return to the old patchwork, crazy-quilt system that already has cost the State so dear and got it nowhere except deeper in the mire.

Demoralized International Exchange

NEW problem of serious moment has A arisen within recent weeks which, in its solution, must demand the best thought not only of this government, but of the governments of the leading European powers. The rate of exchange has depreciated at so rapid a rate that the low value of foreign money in the United States is interfering disastrously with foreign buying in American markets and promises to interfere to an even greater degree in the very near future if some steps are not taken to maintain a more equitable parity of foreign ex-

Because the value of the British pound sterling, the French franc, the German mark and Italian lira has dropped to the lowest level in history, and their purchasing power in the United States has diminished almost to the breaking point commerce between this and the allied nations is suffering. Orders placed here by foreign buyers are being canceled. Others about to be placed have been held up. Canadians in desperation are shipping vast amounts of gold to the United States in a desperate effort to bolster up the value of their money, and business generally is feeling the pinch which necessarily follows any interference with foreign buying in domestic markets.

Dispatches from London declare that the British are facing an equally grave question. French, Italian and German money has been depressed there and ill-feeling toward the British is manifesting itself on the part of the French and Italian interests particularly. This same feeling is directed against Americans also, it is added, but with less vehemence for the reason that this country is being confidently looked to for relief measures.

It is suggested in official circles that the chaos which is threatened by the derangement of international exchange can only be avoided by an agreement on the part of the governments concerned, but such an agreement may prove impossible unless America ratifies the peace treaty and a sound basis for future financial relationships is established. Once more, therefore, the defeat of ratification comes up to plague those who were responsible for the rejection of the measure so vital to all the world,

Apparently the Sultan of Turkey believes that since we have adopted the Turkish doctrine of prohibition, and his people continue to reject our theory of one wife sufficient, the dominance of influence and argument is on his side.

If Commissioner Kramer's edict that the potable properties of hair tonic must be climinated is enforced, another blow will be delivered at the high cost of legitimate efforts to cover the bald spots.

Taking the confusion of names and foreign date lines put before us daily, we may conclude that really the tower of Babel had not after all, it must pay the bills in privations very much on the modern newspaper in the and higher costs. Further, there has been way of a mix-up.

SEEN ON THE SIDE BY HENRY EDWARD WARNER

The Difference. When I've got a little balance in the bank

He's the nicest little chap I ever knew! And he smiles at me so sweetly That he captures me completely.

With the welcome in his laughing eyes so blue! But when red is in the figures on my book,

Br-r-r-r! The shivers chase each other up my spine!

For he has no time for laughter With the reckless aver-drafter,

And a haughty teller ain't no friend o' mine! When my pocket's got a lining I have friends Who are glad to recognize me on the street: They will run right up and grab me,

And for parties they will nab me, With enthusiasm sweep me off my feet. But if I should chance to need a little kale-If they think I'm on the warpath for a loan. When my little troubles fret me

It is odd how they forget me, Who appear to have some troubles of their

It's the way the world keeps wagging, I suppose---

If you have it you're O. K.; if not, you ain't! You may hurry with elation To assist the decoration, But it's presupposed that you possess some

paint! If you've got it you're elected-that's the dope; If you haven't, then your luck will treat you

Rough! It's a mighty vexing question. And I've only this suggestion: Follow on like half the gang and throw

The altitudinous expense of existence has mounted to 131 per cent increase over pre-war

prices, and fat women are still buying tennis racquets to hang in the parior. Trade.

"Is this the very best you have?" asked the shopper anxiously. "Yes'm, it's the best. We have something that sells for \$4 more, but it isn't as good quality," said the clerk.

"I'll take it at 34 more; and lemme have the price tag sure!" Two Impossibles.

"Jinks, can you work out the fourth dimen-"Me? Huh! I can't even pay me taxes!"

A Needed Invention.

'This," said the inventor, enthusiastically, this one solves the problem. It's an envelope made of asbestos and copper composition worked into linen, with a backing of wood fibre, and it'll n.ver wear out. It'll stand-"

"Wait a minute, wait a minute!" howled the Capitalist. "What use is this envelope, any-

"Huh!" snorted the Inventor. "I guess you ain't watched how many times mail has t' be shuffled before you get it, are you?"

A Daily Once-Over. Don't Harp on Misfortunes.

Don't tender words of sympathy or speak patronizingly to a person who is crippled or who has a personal defect of some kind.

Your words are painful and distasteful, not heipful and consoling.

Treat the incapacitated person as if he or she were normal in every way.

Be light, happy and free, just the same as with other folk.

with other folk.

If you are too solicitous you remind one of an affliction he wants to forget.

However, do not go to the other extreme and be constantly suggesting something which is physically difficult, adding, "Oh, come on, you can go through it all right; if not, I will help you."

This sort of attitude is positively cruel, for you emphasize the infirmity.

There are too many words of sympathy in this world and not enough of helpful action and kind thoughtfulness.

Let your attitude make it impossible to detect, that you know of any deformity, defect or imperfection, and you will have stamped yourself as well bred and your welcome is assured.—Copyright, 1919.

From Other Viewpoints Latest Naturalization Bill. BY PROF. H. P. FAIRCHILD.

The bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. Johnson is an illustration of the new public attitude toward immigration and the alien and, unlike many of the proposals in which this new attitude expresses itself, is a move in the right direction. Recognizing as it does the most unsatisfactory situation represented by the 11,000,000 unnaturalized foreigners whom we have, it makes provision for extending and amplifying the facilities for educating these aliens and familiarizing them with American principles and practices, but at the same time proposes to stiffen the requirements for naturalization. It is in this latter feature that this bill differs diametrically from the many victous proposals to which attention has been called in this column, which aim to correct the alien to acquire citizenship with practically no consideration of his fitness for it.

The Johnson bill covers a number of related subjects. Among them are provisions guaranteeing that the services of aliens who have fought in the armies of the alies, or who have practically expressed their loyalty to this country, should not be an impediment to their naturalization. There is also a section designed to prevent the making of voters just before an election by the issuance of first papers in those States where such papers entitle the holder to the franchise.*

the franchise.

The passages, which are of the greatest interest and importance are those connected with the actual methods and processes of acquiring citizenship. One set of these provisions has to do with those who acquire citizenship by direct naturalization; another deals with those who derive citizenship from the naturalization of another—that is, wives and minor children of aliens.

With reference to the first class, the chief With reference to the first class, the chief innovation is that, beginning one year after the approval of the act all candidates for naturalization, to be successful, must demonstrate their ability to read as well as speak the English language. This provision is of the greatest importance, recognizing as it does the absurdity of admitting into participation in the management of this democracy those who cannot even read the accepted language of communication and record.

Wives and minor children of aliens have

ment of this democracy those who cannot even read the accepted language of communication and record.

Wives and minor children of aliens have hitherto been invested with American citizenship automatically upon the naturalization of the husband or father. The incongruity of this practice in the face of the enfranchisement of women has been widely recognized. The Johnson bill proposes to remedy the situation by requiring such person to demonstrate their ability to read and speak English, to show their attachment to the principles of the Constitution, and to take the oath of allegiance. Upon fulfillment of these formalities a certificate of citizenship is to be granted, which serves the same purpose as naturalization papers. The oath of allegiance on the part of minor children, born abroad, is to be taken between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

That this measure is not in any sense designed to retard the process of naturalization, but only to make it more significant, is evidenced by various provisions to simplify the required steps and remove some purely technical or arbitrary difficulties. Most important among these are clauses allowing the correction of manifest or unintentional errors in the petition, and for allowing two sets of witnesses in the case of allens who have not resided continuously in one locality for five years, and therefore have difficulty in securing witnesses who can appear in person to testify to the allowed to testify by means of depositions. Failure of the candidate to pass the reading test does not void his petition, which may be continued, giving him a chance to complete his preparation. Along the same line provision is made to amplify the work of eduating illiterate adults by the public schools, and to extend authorization for this kind of work to various unofficial agencies.

Another very interesting step contemplated by. The bill is the establishment of a coast and name border patrol to prevent the illegal entry of aliens who are now securing entry in large

iand border patrol to prevent the illegal entry of allens who are now securing entry in large numbers, many of them being of most undesirable classes.—Copyright, 1918.

Health Talks by Dr. Wm. Brady

Questions and Auswers. (Copyright, 1918, by National Newspaper Ser

Nerve Specialists—Would you kindly recommend to me a nerve specialist who would treat me for a reasonable fee each week, as I ammaking only \$15 a week and cannot pay heavily? (E.) Answer-No. it would not be kind of me to

Answer—No, it would not be kind of me to suggest a nerve specialist for you. A nerve specialist is sometimes a great help, and if your physician feels that the advice of such a specialist may be profitable to you he will tell you so and refer you to the specialist who would be likely to help you. It isn't a matter of fees. There is no reason why a nerve specialist should not temper the wind, as every honest doctor strives to do in dally practice. It is merely a question of your best interest. Nearly all of the troubles patients call "nervous" are due to conditions entirely outside of the nerve specialist's province. Try a good doctor.

Excessive Perspiration—is it injurious to use a preparation to stop excessive perspiration under the arms? If you know of anything safe to use for the purpose will you please mention it? (II. N.)

Answer—The— is no objection if the preparation does not irritate the skin too much. A solution of half an ounce of aluminum chloride in two ounces of distilled or rain water, mopped on the armpits and allowed to dry, every alternate day for three days, gives satisfactory results.

one Good Law-If conditions are clearly explained to you, do you give advice regarding birth control? (G. B.) plained to you, do you give advice regarding birth control? (G. B.)

Answer—No. In the first place that isn't a doctor's proper function, as I understand it. In the second place there is a law against giving such information—and it is a good law.

Voice of the People

Letters must give the name and address of the writer. Name will not be published if writer so requests.

"Yours" Since 1858.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I send check to continue my daily paper. I am eighty-one years old and have been a subscriber to your paper ever since 1858, when I was twenty-one years old and lived at Scottsburg, Va. I can't do without It.

W. G. MORTON.

Clover, Va., December 15, 1919.

Clover. Va., December 15, 1919.

Don't Dodge What You Don't Understand.

Is the fact that you do not understand a thing any reason why you should condemn it?

Do you put a ban on the subject you abhor in conversation because you are afraid you may be over-persuaded in its favor?

To forbid the discussion of any thought with which you are out of sympathy shows a tenseness which is not strength, but weakness.

When anything can get under the skin enough to irritate you there is something to it, and you acknowledge its force.

If the force is really bad you give it encouragement by your very attitude of resistance.

When anything is big enough to be recognized it is certainly tangible.

If a thing is so small that you cannot see it, it cannot harm you in the same way nor to the same extent that a recognized evil can.

On the other hand, the fact that you do not understand or recognize does not make a real force impotent.

Understanding is the greatest protection one can have.—Copyright. 1919.

A Country Woman's View.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I have read in your paper of the effort to put into effect again this spring the so-called daylight saving law. Whatever of advantage there may be in it is entirely to the city man, as it puts a farmer in the field at the hottest hours of the day. In order to try to get sufficient sleep he has to go to bed before sundown, with the house too hot for rest, while as a country Woman I have to stay up till after 10 o'clock at night in order to fasten up my fowls, as you can not fool chickens to roost till dark, whether it be S or 10 o'clock. We country women cannot go out visiting or to church and social service work in the afternoon, since it is too hot to go early. When it gets cool it is supper time first and bed time afterwards. So while you are petitioning for a State and national daylight saving law, remember the best element of farmers do not want it. We country women certainly do not, and as citizens of the country, we have a right to be considered.

Richmond, Va., December 11, 1919.

A Chance to Be Hospitable.

A Chance to Be Hospitable.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I wonder whether, in this season of Christmas when families meet together and old friendships are renewed, you would feel inclined to insert in your paper the following: I am an English girl, with good connections in and around New York, but through force of circumstances happen to find myself in the Southmy first visit—without any place to spend Christmas, and having heard so much of Southern hospitality I wish to see whether it still lives.

old friendships are renewed, you would feet inclined to insert in your paper the following: I am an English girl, with good connections in and around New York, but through force of circumstances happen to find myself in the Southman in th

Keyboard Touches We Are Known by Our Habits and Habitats. BY FRANK H. BROOKS.

Habits are subject to circumjacence. That's why, in the crowded thoroughfare of the city one can quickly tell a provincial from a metropolitan. That's why a city man is shotted at once in the streets of the little town. Ralment alone deesn't camouflage. The walk, the look, the gait, put one on exhibition wherever one may be. A stranger strolled into the cemetery of a village. The old sexton who had never been anywhere except where he lived, said to the stroller, "You are a stranger here?" The stroller asked the sexton why he thought so. "By the way you hold that cigar in your mouth," was the reply. The policeman on the crowded crossing of the town said to the stranger, "You needn't dodge, stranger, the chauffs will show up for you." In the city the cop on the congested crossing would have put up his hands and called out, "Move along there and watch your step." In the barber shop where the stranger sat for a haircut, the man on the chair said, "You don't live here?" "How do you know?" asked the customer, who was becoming tired of being spotted, "Because you haven't taken off your collar. The natives always take off their collars and their coats," said the trimmer said shave.

There is no way of concealing your home, habits when you are away from home. Even the escaped criminal is rarely captured in a small town, because his different manner would be more quickly noticed there than in a throng. The Londoner or the Parislan is picked out at first sight in New York. A man went to the general delivery of the post-office in a Virginia village and asked for mail. "You are expecting a letter from Philadelphia?" said the man inside. "What makes you think so?", asked the inquirer. "Because you look it." was the reply.

News of Fifty Years Ago

D. J. Childress, a Richmond amateur pugilist, publishes a card this morning challenging Charley Dougherty for a fight for \$200 a side or as much more as can be raised by the respective parties.

Bills audited at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday show that it cost \$1,-985 to entertain the National Board of Trade 955 to entertain the National Board of Trade and the money received for the purpose from the outside was \$1,955. The committee paid Colonel Carrington \$1.767.78 for the banquet and Kessnich's band \$75 for the music.

The colored Masons of Virginia now have Grand Lodge, which will meet in this city De cember 27. sember 27.
Senator Morton, of Indiana, announced yesterday that he will call up in the Senata tomorrow the joint resolution for the admission of Virginia, and this regardless of any action on the part of the Reconstruction committee.

Congress decided yesterday to adjourn on the twenty-second to January 5, and no disposition was shown on the part of the Reconstruction committee to hurry up the Virginia case.

BERGER IS CAMPAIGN ISSUE ARE FAB APART ON TREATY

MAN OUSTED FROM SEAT IN CONGRESS RUNS AGAIN

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Dec. 17.--Vic-

but denied his seat following his conviction for violation of the espionage act, is again the nominee of his party. He is opposed by Henry H. Bodenstab, a Republican, whose candidacy is backed also by the Democratic organization and a local society known as "The Good Government League."

The fifth district is looked upon as "The fifth district is looked upon as the Socialist stronghold in Wisconsin, Berger carried it several years ago, when he was elected to Congress the first time, and again at the regular election in November, 1918. At the latter time he had a plurality of more than 5,000 votes, poiling 17,920 against 12,150 for Carney, Democrat, and 10,673 for Stafford, Republican, Carney instituted the contest which resulted in Berger's loss of his seat.

Choice of Mass-Meeting.

Berger was the unanimous choice of a mass-meeting called hurriedly because of lack of time for taking the usual party referendum. The Berger meeting approved his "every act, word and writing." The platform on which Berger seeks re-election refterates many of the Socialist sparty principles, and writing." The platform on which Berger seeks re-election refterates and declares against prohibition, against "tile impertinent presumption of any cluw or party in the lituse of Representatives to dietate whom the district is to elect as its representatives and against "medding in the internal affairs of any foreign country of Representatives to dietate whom the district is to elect as its representatives and against "medding in the internal affairs of any foreign country of Representatives to dietate whom the district is to elect as its representatives and against "medding in the internal affairs of any foreign country of Representatives to dietate whom the district is to elect as its representatives and against "medding in the internal affairs of any foreign country of Representatives to dietate whom the district is to elect as its representatives and against "medding in the internal affairs of the Republican and Democratic country committ

Opponent's Platform.

Bodenstab also has announced that he is against prohibition. The nub of his platform is the declaration "to keep inviolate the fundamental principles of our government, and stand opposed to every attempt to Bergerize and Bolshevize this country."

Prior to the primary election, the Socialists were more active than the fusionists at least with regard to the holding of meetings. Berger was quoted in one of his speeches as having said that he hoped the soldiers would refuse to take the place of striking coal miners, and declared that the former German Emperor would not use "regular troops" to intimidate strikers. At another time he said "if this district is made up entirely of horse thieves then a horse thief is its only true representative," In arguing for his own election.

Outline Campaign Issues.

Outline Campaign Issues. Bodenstab in outlining the is Bodenstab in outliding the issue at an organization meeting of one of the branches of the Good Government branches of League, said: League, said:

"It is not true Socialism that the fifth district is confronted with. It is something much werse. It is Bolsheviam. The Socialists whom Mr. Herger represents are a group of individuals who do nothing but stir up employee against employer and employer against employee. Now they are trying to overthrow the accepted form of government of this country. Mr. Berger is trying to irritate old scores.

HARDWOOD CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS ADJOURNS

for his own benefit."

Officers Re-Elected and Several Changes Are Made in Consti-tution.

The new directors elected to serve three years are: W. E. Delaney, Lexington, Ky.; Ralph May, Memphis; T. M. Brown, Louisville, Ky.; H. B. Weisz, Memphis; C. H. Sherrill, Merryville, Louisiana; H. B. Curtin, Clarksburg, W. Va. and John Raine Paine W. Va. Memphis; C. H. Sherrin, Sterry Mr. Louisiana; H. E. Curtin, Clarksburg, W. Va., and John Raine, Raine, W. Va. The directors at their meeting reelected J. M. Pritchard, Memphis, secretary manager, and T. R. Gadd. Memphis, manager of statistics.

OKLAHOMA CITY SECURES FEDERAL RESERVE BRANCH.

Wins in Contest for Institution, Tak-ing Coveted Plum From Tulsa.

WAHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Establishment in Oklahoma City of a branch of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank was ordered today by the Federal Reserve Board. Territary assigned to the new bank will include that part of Oklahoma not in the Eleventh (Dallas) District. The functions of the new bank will be to expedite shipments of currency and to provide better facilities for intrastate clearing of checks, the board having decided that discount facilities accorded by the Kansas City Bank were ample.

Oklahoma City was chosen over Tulsa, after a poil of the banks in the State showed a preference for former city. The bank will have five directors, three appointed by the Kansas City Bank and two by the Federal Reserve Board.

URGE ECONOMY SALES

Retailers and Sales Managers Government's Proposal Their Indorsement.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 18, 1869.)

The Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia closed its annual communication about 1:30 this morning. A long list of District Deputy Grand Masters was named. More business was transacted and in less time than at any previous meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Hon, John S. Caskle, ex-judge and ex-Congressman of Virginia, died at his residence in this city, Tuesday night.

D. J. Childress, a Richmond amateur pugilist, publishes a card this morning challenging publishes a card this morning challenging operation to the government in every possible way.

possible way. Discuss Life of Lanier.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., Dec. 17.—The entire student body of William and Mary College gathered in chapel today for the monthly "College Hour," and heard Dr. J. W. Weyland, professor of history of the Harrisonburg State Normal, deliver an address of the life of Sidney Lanier in Virginia, Dr. Weyland talked in a most interesting way of the famous Southern poet's sojourn in the Old Dominion, Lanier spent about six weeks at the Buckingham Springs in 1871, and while there prepared one of the greatest works.

"The Science of English Verse." The speaker also gave interesting anecspeaker also gave interesting anecdotes concerning the poet's friends, who were guests at the Springs when Lanier was there.

John W. Hutchings has been appointed postmaster at Williamsburg, vice Miss R. Cosuhan,
removed.

Holders of North Carolina bonds are in Washington urging Federal interference with North
Carolina finances, on the ground that the Federal government must enforce the constitution
adopted under the Reconstruction acts.

Steamer and Collier Floated.

VINEYARD HAVEN MASS, Dec. 17.
—The steamer Fairfield, which had been aground on Martha's Vineyard for several days, was floated late today by constitution and option of the ground that the Federal government must enforce the constitution adopted under the Reconstruction acts.

Steamer and Collier Floated.

VINEYARD HAVEN MASS, Dec. 17.
—The steamer Fairfield, which had been aground on Martha's Vineyard for several days, was floated late today by considered the real months of the property of the collier late today.

The collier North Wind was still aground tonight.

With my bare hands, Virginia Stait in Contemporary Versa.

WILSON AND UNDERWEED ON FRIENDLY TERMS, HOWEVER

Voters in Fifth Wisconsin District Will Alabama Senator Said to Be Making Cast Bullots in Special Election Fight for Compromise to Save Pact.

BY J. PREDERICK ESSARY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- That the tor L. Berger is the issue in the spe- President and Senator Underwood, of cial election called for December 19 Alabama, who aspires to succeed the in the fifth congressional district of Wisconsin. The Socialist leader, who was elected to the present Congress, but denied his seat following his conviction for violation of the espionage act, is again the nominee of his party. cial election called for December 19 Alabama, who aspires to succeed the

NEW SECRETARY GIVES PUBLIC HIS POLICIES

skus Alexander Asserts America Will Pursue Policy of Fair Play in Foreign Field.

In Foreign Field.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17,—In his first statement of policy since assuming the portfolio of Secretary of Commerce. Joshua W. Alexander today, declared that under his administration the Fepartment of Commerce would follow an alert, and aggressive policy in promoting foreign trade. Tempered with its aggressiveness, the new secretary said, the department, however, would pursue a policy of fair play to America's competitors in the foreign trade field.

The United States, Secretary Alexander asserted, must not only exert itself in the foreign markets to which it is accustomed, but must push American goods in the countries where little headway has been made.

In regard to the merchant marine the secretary approved the policy of the Shipping Board, that the government should operate its ships until they can be taken over by American shipping interests.

"If American goods are to reach all corners of the world," he said, "our ships must ply the trade lanes of all the seas. To this end the government must build up the steamship lines until the time when American concerns are in a position to take over the whole fleet."

LANE HAS NOT SUBMITTED RESIGNATION TO PRESIDENT

Will Leave Cabinet When R Will Not and Worries.

IRV Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Doc. II.—Secretary
Lane today issued a states at denying published reports that he had
placed his resignation before Pressident Wilson, but disclosing that he
intends to leave the Cabinet when he
can do so without adding to the President's "burdens or worrles."

This is Mr. Lane's statement:

"With reference to my talked-of
resignation. I have not sent it to the
President, nor even written, it, but I
do contemplate going out of the Cabinet, and have withheld talking to
the President about it because I did
not wish to add to his burdens or
worrles at this time.

"Nor do I know when the time will
come when I can. This is a full statement of all the facts. I have thought
it unkind to say anything to him about
the matter, and that any mention of
it now by anyone would be a needless
annoyance."

annovance.

CONGRESSMEN DECIDE TO SELL WAR-TIME !IOUSES

Bill Abandons Burenu and Transfers Properties to Tressury Department for Private Sales.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Without a dissenting vote, the House passed and sent to the Senate today a bill ordering the sale of housing facilities erected by the government during the war to relieve congestion in many industrial centers.

dustrial centers.

The measure also abolished the United States Housing Bureau, transferring the properties to the Treasury for sale to private persons, either for each or part payments.

Debate on the measure centered largely in an attack on the housing bureau. Charges of profligate expenditure of government funds were made by several members, and the assertion

by several members, and the assertion was made that the Senate Public Bulldings Committee was conducting an investigation with a view of determining whether it should recommend prosecutions by the Department of Justice.

BONUS FOR SPINNERS

Estimated Cost to Federation Is Placed at £1,500,000 Sterling.

IBy Associated Press 1

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has recommended to its members, who employ 150,000 operatives a grant to the operatives of a bonus from 11 to 13 permonth during the first quarter of the new year.

The estimated cost to the federation is fl.500,000 sterling. The explanation of this action is that huge profits have been made by the master cotton spinners, while the operatives have been barred by agreement from asking for an advance in wages until next March.

Will Enterials Woowled.

Will Entertain Wounded Soldiers.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—One thousand wounded sold, ers. still undergoing treatment in hospitals near here, will be entertained at a continuous Christmas party all next week in Pershing House, in Gramercy Square.

Hunger. I feel the need of you so great today. My soul cries to my body, in its pain, And flesh and muscle, brain and heart

And fresh and muscle, brain and heart reply,
On quest—again.
I would reach out and thrust back gold of sun,
And cloud, sky's stormy grief that

ican goods in the countries where lit-tie headway has been made.

The severnment should not be called upon for extension of credits to for-eign countries, Mr. Alexander declared. Credit in his opinion is a matter for the banks and private concerns to fur-nish.

nish. In regard to the merchant marine